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he as a scheme for the compulsory sale of those little better in principle than a project of conversion. Why not carry out the principle, they ask, in other portions of property? What would he say to a proposition to take away his mill and not a parliamentary valuation? But the truth is, I might not speak of a *compulsory sale* for I did not propose that a Parliamentary Commission should be empowered to *treat* for the purchase of the absentee proprietors, a plan which would leave them free to sell or not, just as they might choose. A more serious thing surely than either a compulsory sale or a valuation. On the whole, the adverse criticisms of Mr. Sturt's speech at the banquet are remarkably weak and will detract very little from the effect which it is bound to have among impartial and enlightened

mentioned in my last letter that on the 20th of March a deputation from the Cork Farmers' Club had called on Mr. Bright and presented him with an address of welcome to their desire to see his views in reference to the question practically carried out in this country. That address was delivered in reply by Mr. Bright in regard to the question of the land question in Ireland. The language was inferior to it in point of style; it was less poetic, less poetic, and ranged over a less extensive field of thought; but it hit what is really the kernel of the question, the land question, and the popular intelligence appreciated it at that fact. That is the kernel of the question, the land question, they had to deal with an Irish Farmer's Club, the College Green, this land question and all the other questions now agitated in Ireland, would be settled or not settled enough. But their difficulty is that they have to deal with an English Parliament, sitting in London, and that is the kernel of the influence of Irish opinion on the English mind. The Irish members, even if they were all representatives of the people, will, and are, must be, relatively very little account, the other British representatives, ignorant of the land question, and often having very different views on the land question, will swamp them. That is the difficulty.

what bars the progress of useful legislation to prolong the existence of Irish grievances, and the people despairing and desperate. He could not make truer words. The English Parliament has done good for Ireland, but if so the good will come indeed in Anglo-Irish history. It may do some good to Ireland, but it never can supply the place of a free Irish legislature. It never will meet the wants and wishes of Ireland, and so long as the "imperial" system continues there will be misunderstanding and ill feeling between the two nations. Mr. Bright's recognition of this fact has given him a new claim on the affection of the Irish people.

have had a still more recent address from him the last night at a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute. I was not at this meeting, but I have no doubt that a meeting of the Dublin trades, though it may have been a very important one, was not of the fact such was not its character. As the meeting was rather a stormy one—it might almost be called a riot—allow me to say something of its origin and position. The trade societies of Dublin consist of a generous and patriotic class of men. There can be no doubt that they respect, admire and honor John Bright to the highest degree. But the project of getting up a meeting of the working classes and inviting him there to originate with them. If they took it up the result would be a really grand affair. But they well knew

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At the appointed hour last night the doors of the Institute of the Mechanics' Institute were opened, and one shilling to the body of the room and the gallery. Numbers, however, were let in free at the occupants of the gallery was enough to fill the hall. At the political roughs were present in abundance to make their presence known. In the other room, also, there were representatives of the "Fenians" were not the only parties present. The intent of disturbing the proceedings. Their arrangement also a good sprinkling of them. The organs had on the previous day given out orders to such a course, but instructions for it.

And that a series of "questions" should be put to Bright. Those workmen, it said, "do not submit to be muzzled. The room with probability 250. Among these will there be found one with wit and pluck to ask Mr. Bright," &c. "The women are independent, outspoken, fearless men," it will not be tongue-tied by a few words or a card of censure." And again: "Free expression of opinion on the Rotunda, may find shelter among the workmen of the Mechanics' Institute." Here were suggestions for interrupting and badgering Mr. Bright. Precious to his arrival and that of the gentlemen who accompanied him on the platform the noise of the demonstration commenced. The Grace girls

up some sounds of that peculiar system of singing and clapping which they call the "fire," but such a hiss and a roar did it bring from the rest of the meeting that they soon found it prudent to discontinue it, and there was no repetition of the performance during the evening. The party then began to chant their adaptation of the Irish song, "John Brown's body," and to sing with it: "We'll hang Judge Keogh on a sour apple tree, we go marching on," although every one of the audience of being tapped by a detective and marched off to prison for that same vocal performance. More than 100 were cheered for the Irish Republic, for James Connolly, and for the execution of the British.

For Gen. Sweeny, for Col. Roberts, for those and other prominent members of the Fenian Irish League, of both wings. If any arrests would have been made at the spot, only that the Government did not wish to have Mr. Bright see with his own eyes the very sumptuous manner in which the "liberty of the subject" can be enjoyed in Ireland.

Mr. Bright made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by The O'Donoghue, Mr. James Haughton, and some other gentlemen, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Haughton took the chair, and proceeded to deliver a speech, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted, but generally in a good-humored sort of way, and in which he told the audience that "what

...and cries of "humbler" were occasionally heard. The speaker might be the result of the present agitation. Thereupon a voice exclaimed: "No more agitation!" He advised the people to endeavor to improve themselves in all the relations of life, to become husbands, better fathers, better citizens—"Better soldiers," he continued, "Which would make the people so morally powerful that they would demand in the way of political and social improvement could be withheld from them." A voice—"At the point of the bayonet." A man—Corry then came forward to read the address to the people. He prefaced it with some remarks laudatory of the Government.

gentleman, and was doing as much for Mr. Haughton as a voice cried out "cabbage," an allusion to the humanitarian principles of that gentleman was warmly enjoyed by the meeting, and at which none more heartily than Mr. Haughton himself. The object of the address having been concluded, Mr. Bright spoke. He was cheered vociferously. Some few snort remarks were made while he was speaking, and temper were such that he got over those difficulties easily. The interruptions in fact were not and it cannot be denied that on the whole he was given the greatest attention. At all times during the evening the order of people were the great majority; the dis-

himself comparatively few in number. Mr. Bright was himself chiefly to exhibiting the unequal manner in which the electoral power is distributed through the country, and arguing that before Ireland can get any good thing from the British Parliament, they must be elected from a wider population, and made to represent more truly the popular mind of the United Kingdom. He then defended himself from representations of his speech at the banquet which had freely been put forward, by the anti-Reform newspapers. The concluding sentences of his speech, which were of kindly sympathy for Ireland, were received with perfect hurricane of applause. Nothing to equal it.

at the grounds meeting. The rub people dabbling in their seats, hats, caps, umbrellas and handkerchiefs were waved frantically and it was several minutes before the excitement subsided. The truth is, then, that the meeting in question, though somewhat boisterous in its proceedings, gave Mr. Bright an enthusiastic reception, and paid him the homage of sincere and unfeigned admiration.

After he had concluded his speech Mr. Bright informed the meeting that, as he intended to proceed to New York that night and sleep on board the steamer, he wished to start early next morning for Holyhead, and that it was necessary for him to leave before the close of the seedings. He then left, accompanied by Theodore

ture, amid loud cheering. The subsequent proceedings were extremely noisy. Two delegates from London, who strove to address the meeting at a hearing. The singing of "John Brown" commenced, and, amid cheers for the "Irish Republic," the proceedings were brought to a close. The night left our shores at 6 o'clock this morning, and his of his visit will long be felt on both sides of the Irish Channel. He certainly has made a host of friends for the party and the principles of which he is so ardent an advocate. And he has made friends for Ireland, in the clear views of the wrongs by which she is afflicted, and in the sympathy for her sufferings, his fair consideration of her position.

faults, his admiration for her virtues, thus to all the world, must have a beneficial effect on her fortunes. Such words as his, full of calm good sense, of generous principle, instinct with a sense of justice, spoken on behalf of a good cause, will be well received and will be the best reception they may meet at the moment. Love may be misinterpreted and contrived, and even be in vain.